DR. W. M. TAYLOR'S WORK.

DEEP REGRET DUE TO HIS AFFLICTION.

AN INSURANCE POLICY EXPIRING THIS YEAR WILL ENABLE HIM TO ENJOY HIS

MONTHS OF ENFORCED IDLENESS. Few clergymen are so widely known and so unirespected and admired as the genial, largeparted paster of the Broadway Tabernacle. One of he leading men in the pulpit of his denomination, ha s at the same time considered by sister denominations be a brother beloved. Especially is this true of sbyterian Church, with a branch of which he was during the vigorous debate over the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith in this city two or three years ago that one of the most conservative exterions in New-York at that time was the Rev. pr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle.



DR. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.

Dr. Taylor fl. rished on April 17 his twentieth year in the paipt which he has honored and which had an inter-esting history even before the day of his predecesser. Dr. J. P. Thompson. But Dr. Taylor has been for more than the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacis.
As a writer, as a lecturer, as a friend of missions home and foreign-his name is a household word of three continents. In the flerce controversy through which the American Board has been passing for some years Dr. Taylor has stood shoulder to shoulder with his friend and brother. Dr. Storrs, the president of the Board. Dr. Crosby and his manifold work found in Dr. Taylor a most carnest sympathizer and faithful Tabernacle not to be interested in every good workeducational, reformatory and missionary-for no narrow policy could be adopted on the platform with a record behind it that this historic church enjoys.

The prodigious work carried on by Dr. Taylor for twenty years, with all the cares of a city pastorate and the calls that come to one so prominent as he in Church work, began some time ago to tell even upon his vigorous Scotch frame, and he was advised to take as vigerous scotch frame, and he was advised to take things easier. This he tried to do, but did not meet with flattering success. The habits of sixty years were not easy to throw off. Last November he had a slight warning that if his work was to be continued here it must be materially lessened. For a month he did not occupy his pulpit, and since that time he has tried, his friends say, to work more mederately. A couple of weeks ago the break which the physicians had feared came, and he is now confined to his room, having suf-fered a slight stroke of paralysis. But, aside from the enforced rest, which he does not enjoy, he is getting on comfortably. He does not suffer pain, but is compelled to keep as quiet as possible and does not see his friends, por have brought to his attention matters that might disturb him. He is not seriously ill, however, and has had no relapse since he began to improve.

The church received a shock about the time that Dr. Taylor was stricken which has dissurded it con siderably. The news came from Scotland that their pastor had been invited to accept the office held so long by his friend, Dr. Cairns, in the United Presby terian Hall of Edinburg. While the matter could not come officially before Dr. Taylor until the meeting of the General Assembly, in May, it has given his friends a feeling of uncertainty, but they hope that he will see his way clear to remaining here, where he has e, and is still deing, such an effective work, and everything possible is being done to insure that end. The church has given him a temporary leave of absence, which will be made as long as it is found best for him to rest. Before it was known that his absence was necessary, arrangements had been made to close give it a thorough renovation. Generally it is open two in the summer, and few city churches are ifsed mere constantly than the Tabernacle. Well-known men have been secured to supply the pulpit until the sum mer vacation, and the list will be extended in the

mer vacation, and the list with a fall until Dr. Taylor is able to resume his place.

When Dr. Thompson resigned his pastorate, the Tabernacle gave him \$25,000, and this amount was increased by private contributions as a token of the esteem in which he was held. When Dr. Taylor was installed, in summer, quite providentially it seems to his people, al though his salary of \$16,000 will not cease. It is thought that Dr. Taylor will not take his customar

Dr. Taylor was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, or October 23, 1826. Among his ancestors he numbers many who suffered extreme persecution because of their allegiance to the faith of the Covenanters. educated in the University of Glasgow and at the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church deneated in the University of Glasgow and at the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church of Edinburgh. After a brief pastorate at Klimaurs in Ayrshira-he was called to the Derby Road Presbyterian Church of Liverpool in 1855. In the summer of 1871 he came to the United States to occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrina (Dr. Storrs's) in Brooklyn. He was then a little more than forty years of age, and his practical and scholarly preaching produced a deep impression upon his hearers. He had acver preached in the Tabernacle, and had no thought of settling in this country. Other invitations had been received and courteously deslined, but when Dr. Thompsen resigned, he went to Europe and carried a call for his snecessor. Resigning his Liverpool charge. Dr. Taylor accepted the call to New York, and was installed on April 18, 1872. The following July, two colleges, Yale and Amberst, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Several books, consisting chiefly of lectures or sermons, have been given to the public by Dr. Taylor and have a large sale outside of bis own church and donomination. His lectures at Yale are especially prized by theological students of every name, while his studies of Bible characters—David, Peter, Ehjali, Daniel, Joseph, Paul and Moss—have been the inspiration, not only of many sermons, but of many curses of sermons by other ministers. His volumes of the parables and miracles of the Bible are also extremely helpful, being both practical and suggestive, One of his books tells the story of John Knox, while another deals with the Scottlish pulpit and the Reformation.

FOR A FINE NEW CLUB-HOUSE

GERMAN MUSICIANS TO LAY A CORNERSTONE TO

Another handsome new clubhouse is to be erected in this city. For twenty-eight years the Aschenbroedel-Verein, composed of German and German-America musicians, has had its home at No. 74 East Fourth-st., but growing importance and increasing prosperity long ago made it necessary for the club to look for larger and more pretentious quarters. The and the laying of the cornerstone will take place at 2 p. m. to-morrow. There will be elaborate musical ceremonies, from 150 to 200 of America's best musicians taking part. The cornerstone will be laid by Ernest Never, the president, and others who will deliver addresses will be C. A. Gospel, vice-presi-dent and chairman of the building committee; Philip

The club's new home will be a four story and base-ment structure of brownstone and pressed brick, and ment structure of brownstone and pressed brick, and will cost \$150,000. On the upper stories there will be carvings in Belleville stone of Beethoven, Buch and Wagner, with elaborate facings and trimmings of the same stone. In the basement will be bowling rooms, a "kneipe" or beer room, with the Ritchens, pantries and storerooms. On the first floor will be the assembly rooms and exchange, billiard and card rooms, etc. The second and third floors will be taken up with the offices, a library, reception and disting room, reading room, ladies parlor, dressing rooms, etc. The concert ball, which will seat 800 people, will occupy the top floor. Here elaborate concerts and social enter-tainments will be held. The architect of the new building is George H. Griepel and it is hoped that the new home will be ready for use by September 1.

There are in this social organization at present 700 members, including some of the best known musicians of all parts of the United States and numbering among many other well-known men Anton Seidl, Mr. Thomas and Walter Damrosch. The constitution provides that all active members must speak German; but other musicians are admitted to the privileges of the club as associate members. There is also an imposing list of boorary members.

GOSSIP IN THE CLUB WORLD.

DINNER TO WHITELAW REID-NOTES ABOUT ABOUT VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lotes Club's dinner to its ex-president, Whitelaw Reld, of next saturday, has aroused the interest of the members to such a pitch that all the seats in the dining hall were applied for before notices of the affair were sent out. When John Elderkin, the secretary, mailed the announcements of the dinner on Thursday, he had already received applications for twenty more places than the dining hall affords. It has been the custom to assign seats in the order of the receipt of the requests for them, but this has caused a complain Some of the members declare that no applications that regarded. Among the invited guests are General Horace Porter, Murat Halstend, Charles Stewart Smith Vicomte Paul d'Abzac, the French Consul-General; Cornellus N. Bilss, Esmund Clarence Stedman, D. O. Mills, William Winter, St. Clair McKelway, J. W. Alexander, ex Mayer Abram S. Hewitt, W. H. McElroy and Colonel

Three of the officers of the New York Club elected on Wednesday evening had written letters delining to accept the offices for which they were nominated. These were Samuel Hopkins, the treasurer: Henry C Wells, secretary, and Frederick T. Adams, one of the governors. Mr. Hepkins was chosen last year to fill an unexpired term, and did not expect a re-election. Mr. Wells has been secretary for a long while and desired to be relieved from the labors of his office. Mr. Adams is going abroad shortly. All three were chosen despite their protests. The new officers will be in-stalled early next month, and great pressure is being brought to bear on Messrs. Hopkins, Wells and Adams to serve again. It is hoped that they will consent. The club at the meeting took an action which has been discussed for some time, the reduction of the entrance fee from \$300 to \$100. The club is prosperous financially, but resignations have been rather numerous in the last year. To many men the attractions of a big clubbouse are most inviting, and they prefer to join the Manhattan rather than the New-York at an equal initiation fee. With its entrance payment at \$100, the claims of the smaller club will not be overshadowed by of the organization which occupies the Stewar The Delta Upsilon Club, No. 142 West Forty-eighth

the auspices of the Columbia Chapter.

A handicap pool tournament and a bottle-pool tourns ment will be played at the Alpha Delta Phi Club this week, beginning to-merrow. The matches in the pool tournament will be continuous pool, scratch men to play fifty points. In the bottle-pool tournament, the games consist of 100 points, the handicap in each case to be deducted therefrom. The entries closed last mittee in charge consists of Edward L. Patterson, J. Warner Bott and Gustavus T. Donnell.

The Delia Kappa Epsiton Club will have a "Indies" day" on Friday, May 6, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The atcluding singing by a trio, an art exhibition and refresh The programme has not been arranged, but part of the plan is to hang in different rooms different classes of pictures. For Instance, the walls of one apartment will be covered with photographs, etchings etc., of college subjects, including pictures of build ings and athletic teams. The sub-committee of the Entertainment Committee having the affair in charge consists of Hanford Crawford, E. M. Youmans, Louis N. Phelps. Walter B. Safford and Edward J. Millian.

yard will be ready for use on May 1. In accordance with

the expectation, and all the furniture will be removed The annual meeting will be held on May 2. President, David S. Brown; first vice-president, Willinm Taylor; third vice president, W. H. B. Totten treasurer, Charles W. Drake, and sceretary, J. V. V. Messrs, Brown and Drake are renominated. Alfred P. W. Seaman declined to be secre tary again, although the nominating committee and the members generally urged him strongly to continue in office. He has filled the place for three years, and has done a great deal of hard work unaulmity of the call to have him remain secretary. his shore of the honors and work. Besides, business cares take up a great part of his time. Charles T. Willis, George H. Chatterton, William H. McCord, J. V. V. Olcott and Mr. Tafft were nominated for class of '96. At the last meeting two new classes of membership were established, non-resident and life. The fee for the latter is \$500, and several applications for it have been received. The following ave been elected resident members; W. M. Baird William Hosea Ballou, J. Ralph Burnett, Robert J. Dean, George S. Hasbrouck, Charles N. Jacobs, E. C. Keys, James L. Libby, Ingersoff Lockwood, Thomas Marburg, James W. Moore, J. J. O'Donohue, jr. Gilbert Seeman, and Edward D. Wilson. The increas-

new house of the Catholic Club on May 3, when a "ladles' day" will be given. They will also have a chance to test the floor of the magnificent ball room, for there will be dancing. On May 12 there will be an exhibition of paintings for members in the evening. The next day, women will be admitted to see it. The committee in charge of the "ladles' day" consists of Conind H. Bachen, Joseph A. Kerman, Joseph H. McCuire, James P. Silo and Gustave M. Lefewer. The reservice for University Will be given on Thursday afternoon. The lilshop has for several years been a manager of the club, and ha taken a most active interest in its welfare. On that evening he will be entertained at dinner by Charles V. Fornes, president of the club. The managers and the members of the building committee have been

Perhaps no other entertainment which the Aldine Club has given this season was so enjoyable as the story-tellers' night of Thursday. The narrators recounted adventures of various kinds, and some of t tales were thrilling to a degree. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, was listened to with particular attention. He told of the inter-esting experiences which he had in the course of a stay among the Cree Indians when he was nineteer years old. He went to the West for his health and ecount he gave of an old-time buffalo hunt was es cidents. Theodore Roosevelt likewise narrated ad-ventures which he met in the West. Exceedings graphic was his story of a wolf bunt, the dogs being a nack of variegated breeds, nearly as wild as their prey, and he gave much amusement by recounting the shooting exploits of one of his guides. The scene of E. J. Glave's narrative was Africa, and the animal. he and his companions hunted were hippopotami and buffaloes. Professor Morse, of Roston, related some of his experiences in Japan, and W. H. McElroy, Dr.

he and his companions hunted were hippopotami and bullaloes. Frofessor Morse, of Roston, related some of his experiences in Japan, and W. H. McElroy, Dr. Morris and others told stories of various kinds. The entertainment was so interesting that it was conditived after subper. When most of the guests had goine, thirty or forty of the men garbered in the safe and stories were told until an indefinite hour Friday mornifig. It would be difficult to arrange a more in tesesting club entertainment than such a story tellers' night as this was. New members of the rish have recently been elected as follows: Thomas H. Hamilton, Winteld S. Moody, Jr. H. C. Brown, Warren N. Goddard, J. Cleveland Cady and Frank Squier. It is possible that one or two gubscription dimers will be given at the Aldine before summer.

The Office Soriety has not secured new quarters, owing to the absence from the city of Colonel William L. Strong, its president, whose mother died recently. The society's lease on its present home, No. 220 Fifthave, expires on May I, so the committee will arrive at a decision in a few days.

McKim, Mead & White have signed the contract for the building of the Metropolitan Chab's house at Six-tieth-st, and Fifth-ave, and work will begin shortly. The foundations are already laid.

The experiment of the Insurance Club in running its own restaurant yielded satisfactory returns the first week. The receipts and expenditures just about balanced and a good profit is confidently expected in a short time. A reduction has been made in the prices of Sofile dishes and improvements have been made in several ways. The members have shown their appreciation of the efforts of the House Committee by largely increasing the patronage of the restaurant. Edmund Dwight, fr., and other members of the committee feel certain that by careful attention to details they can frun that part of the club so as to make it yield a revenue.

General Grant's birthday, Wednesday next, will be colorated at the Republican Club with a subscription dimer. Jain

Binghamton, N. Y.; Charles A. Avery, president, Mil-waukee; Francis C. Hatch, real estate, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mintion D. Thatcher, banker, Pueblo, Col., and Ellis II. Roberts, assistant treasurer, No. 25 Wall st. The vacancy caused by the death of Lucius C. Ashley, the second vice-president, was not filled at the meeting last week, the election going over. On Friday night Professor George Gunton delivered the last of his scries of lectures at the clubhouse, but ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr is to continue his course of addresses under the auspices of the club for awhile. The whist tournament of the club will be finished on next Friday evening. It was begun on Friday, April 15, and was continued on the twenty-second.

YACHTSMEN MAKING READY.

SOME PROSPEROUS ORGANIZATIONS.

SAILORS WHO LOVE PLANKED SHAD AND

SAILORS WHO BULE BY "RIGHT DIVINE." The Great South Bay Yacht Club is one which ins, even in its short existence, made itself felt in waters from which it takes its name. The club has made one of the objects of its existence the enforcement of the fishing laws. Before the club was formed it used to be a custom of certain piratical fishermen to stretch their nets across the Fire Island inlet at night and catch by thousands the fish which were trying to get into Great South Bay. The club hired men to watch the inlet and prevent this illegal setning, the result is that the practice of blockeding the inlet with nets has been broken up and the buy swarms with fish, the catching of which affords good living to the legitimate fishermen and plenty of sport for those who go fishing there for pleasure. Great South Bay are the East Bay, Great South Pay and Shinnecock yacht clubs, and the West Hampton Country Club, which has a yachting department. These form an association known as the United Clubs, and they are all flouri-hing. All summer the white sails of the yachts of these clubs gleam on the waters of the boy, and it is a pleasant place to go to, for if the wind and weather are not sulfable for yachting one can catch fish. Up near Commodore Swan's house there is a stake which is especially the property of A. Bryan Alley, the owner of the Cruiser, In the yachting season this intrepld yachtsman frequently takes shis famous little 20-foot sloop out by Sandy Hook and sailing beyond the horizon to where the Fire Island light rears itself from the sands, ties the boat up at night to his particular stake. Mr. Afley is one of the members of the executive committee of the Great outh Bay Yacht Chib, and takes an interest in yachting in those waters as he does in all oblier The Great South Bay Yacht Club has a large membership and this year an effort is to be made to have a big meeting of the club at some place on the bay. Such an effort was made last year, but it was

many things, but it is doubtful if it holds even its yachting record much dearer than the fame of its planked shad dinners. Many yacht clubs can show long lists of trophies won by boats of their swift fleets and boast of the shill and hardihood of their yachtsmen, but only one club has a planked shad dinner. and the plank are in conjunction on May 1 this year. The clubboose at Communipaw is sure to be filled with the members of the club and their friends on that day. Behind the high wooden walls which surround the clubhouse grounds the laking of the shad on the plank takes place, and one who has the good fortune to be at one of these dinners will never forzet it. waste of sterile plain and marsh interlaced with iron rails surrounds the clubbonse on three sides, and in world is far away, the odor of the baking shad perfumes the air, while from the clabhouse comes the the Jersey City Yacht Club he would better fish for au invitation for May 1. Last year this Jersey City Yacht. Staten Island. It was not well enough paironized howladies' days" this year, having fixed dates for no less tablished by the club by which a man can be elected under that head and have all the privileges of regular members except voting at meetings and owning boats.

at College Point there were those who doubted if it were a wise thing to do. It proved to be an excellent step, however, and the club is more flourishing and popular than ever. Last season the Yuchts of the club sailed many successful races and a long programme has been prepared for this year. The search will open on May no with the eighth annual pring regards of the club and close on September 12 with a sweep-

It appears that Lord Dunraven has not soft his yacht Valkyrie to a Russian Prince, as at first stated, but to Grand Duke Stephen, who is a member of the Imperial Austrian Yac'it Chin founded last year through the exertion of Prince Batthyani-Strattmann. The Prince, while he was yet only Count Batthyani, lived for some years in London and became an enthusinstic yachteman. When he succeeded to his principality and went to Vienna to live he immediately Hungary interested. The result was the committee in Vienna and its shore station at Pola, the great Austrian naval station on the Adriadic. Now that the Architeko Stephen has bought the Vallavrie this yacht club may be heard from to a meing way. It was probably the re-cent victories of the Valkyrie at Nice which induced cent victories of the Valkyrie at Nice which induced the Archdalic to buy her. In those races she easily defeated the yachts Blue Rock and Deerhound, which had, before the Valkyrie made her appearance through the straits, been disputing with each other for the champion-hip of the Mediterranean. When Lord Dunraven built the Valkyrie it was his intention to bring her over here to race for the America's Cup. The inst deed of gift, however, prevented his doing so although considerable correspondence passed between its bordship and the New York Yacht Chile on the sub-ject. It is said that the Archduke stephen paid \$00,000 for the Valkyrie-a reasonable price.

Two rulers by the "right divine" are about to go a yachting, the king of shim and the Emperor of dermany. His Majesty of shim has ordered a yachting, the king of shim has ordered a yachting his beautiful to the last of the will also be a sort of man of war. When she is completed he will so cruising about the world. The Lord of the White Elephant shows that he is not going in for yachting blindly. He is evidently aware that it is an expensive pastine, for as his yacht beam to assume sharps he sent his collection of jewels to barries to be sold for ready cash. The king will be incly if he does not have to sell the white elephant and pawn the sacred ambrella before he gets through with his experiment.

The other royal yachtsman, William of Frassin, has sent his yacht Meteor over to England and at the time of the regatta of the Royal Yacht Sanadren he will sail over in the royal yacht Hohenzollern and see the Meteor race. The Meteor, it will be remembered, is the yacht Thiste, which came over here to race against the Volunteer. The Emperor bought her hast year and changed her name to Meteor. It was announced soon after the Emperor purchased her that she would race in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and Frince Henry of Battenburg was named as the one who would have charge of her on the day she raced. Then came the young Emperor's application for membership in the Royal Yacht Squadron and the evident disinchnation of that most exclusive organization to admit the erratic ruler of Germany. The yacht was not entered in the regatta of the squadron has year, but it looks as if the Emperor has been used mostly by Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother and the seller of the family.

He never takes the papers, for "they're duil as all

reation."

And besides he's "up" with everything that goes.

That's why the train has left him when he gallops to
the station,
And his friends are dead a year before he knows.

He never takes the papers, for he isn't a believer
In the news and sensations of the day;

That's why they've put his business in the hands of
a receiver.

FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

The adjournment of the Legislature Is annually received with a sigh of relief by conservative lawyers and the fact that both houses finished their work lar week Insures the public against many bad measure which had made some progress toward adoption. Seeral of the proposed laws which were not finally passed were severely criticised by lawyers, and other which were considered objectionable became laws Among the important measures were the revisions of the laws in several important branches. These were passed with hardly any debate, probably because the average legislator was unable to ascretain just what was retained and just what was omitted in the revision. It was found to be necessary to trust largely to the revisers, and it is to be hoped that there will not be discovered changes from the established law such as were criticised in the corporation and other revisions adopted in previous years. The Code of Evidence falled again, though it received a majority of the votes cast. Mr. Sulzer urged the rejection of the bill "in the interest of our old jurisprudence," and "The Albany Law Journal" thereupon says: "Never having beard of Mr. Sulzer before, and being anxious to learn omething of the venerable practitioner who has flourished so long under, and become so familiar with, and been so much benefited by, and grown so to love 'our old jurisprudence,' we looked up his record and discovered that if he is not carried away by measles o whooping cough, or precocity, during the present year whooping cough, or precedty, during the present year
he will be thirty years old. The Field codes do not
make much progress, but their author and promoter
continues to flourish in patient expectation that he
may yet see his pet plans successful. Mr. Field has
outlived so many younger men, that he may still hope
to find a Legislature in his lifetime favorable to the
extension of the code system. Aside from the revised
laws and the Constitutional Convention bill, few important measures of special interest to lawyers were
adopted. A large proportion of the several hundred
chapters of the laws of 1892 will consist of petty acts
authorizing selecties to creet buildings or hold propcriv, and of hills, extending nivileges to favorad corauthorizing societies to creet buildings or hold property, and of bills extending privileges to favored corporations.

investigation by a strict party vote in both houses of the Legislature leaves the matter just about where it was before. The Democratic "Albany Argus" was reminded by the speeches of the members favoring the report of the epitaph on the old lady's tombstone... She done what she could?" The speeches were not par ticularly able or impressive. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the case, even Judge Maynard's friends will probably admit that his legislative sup porters have not shown much wisdom in their method of defending him. The lawyers who made the charges against him had ac opportunity to repeat them with neded force before the compilities. Judge Maynard's side of the case was feebly presented. The committee varillated and hestinted and finally adjourned without the exhaustive investigation which had been promised. If the committee had, on the one hand, considered the printed documents and immediately reported, or, on the other hand, had examined all possible witnesses, including every one who could have helped Judge Maynard's side of the case, the effect of the committee's work might have borne less hardly acadest the accused lawyer. The report of the majority and its adoption by the Legislature will have less effect than the sharp remarks of the Bar Association Jawyers brought out on the examination before the committee.

The Siewart "claimants" have not yet shown the abiding trust of the "Anneke Jan heirs," who are not discouraged after a century or two of defeat, but if so hard blows it will be entitled to a high place sound of the plane and a voice singing some song of attacks on the estate almost as soon as the rich me the sea. So If any one has a friend who belongs to chant died. The New England branch of the family was earliest in the field. Suit after suit was brought to be dismissed or compromised. General releases were to be final, but again and again the attack was re-Communipaw. The club is going in extensively for their attempt to obtain a share of the estate they the water and duncing to the clubbonse on these oc- after they had shown to their opponents the strength r wenimess of their case. The later "claimants" are been less are confut than the cartier ones in obtaining any permitary advantage from the braicing of a selfs. Judging from the nature of mankind as hown in the attempts to gain possession of the Trinity aureb property, the Harten flats and various other arceis of real estate which have been "claimed" for long time past by persons who apparently have title prospect of obtaining them, the stewart heirs ill not be discouraged. They will continue to being its so lung as lowers will aid them, and when the sit of the stewarts and all of the possible witnesses are died, some supposed heirs in the twentieth or senty first centuries will contribute to a fund to except the immense estates to which they believe remedies entitled.

affections of a maiden considerably past her thirtleth be sailed. The namual cruise will begin on July 1. birthday seems a respectably large sum. From the Yucht Clab offers every advantage. That the clab is progressive and its members imbased with the true vachting spirit no one can doubt who reads the following spirit no one can doubt who reads the following overact from the introduction to the last book ing overact from the introduction to the last book ing overact from the introduction to the last book in the clab get out:

Frontian, Webster defines it as "now newment of designed to effect a new arrangement or disposition of designed to effect a new arrangement or disposition of and with a little license, we may be remained to use it and with a little license, we may be remained to see it in the first production of the feelings of a mature woman disappointed in the first product of the place of depth; but now with a knowledge born of experience not shows the placeantest, we have going of experience not shows the placeantest, we have going of experience not shows the placeantest, we have going of experience not shows the placeantest, we have going of experience not shows the placeantest, we have going of experience not shows that overall not or first follows. The modified of the fight to percent compensation for breach of promise of matrings differently. The modified of the fight to percent compensation for breach of promise of matrings differently. The modified of the fight to percent compensation for breach of promise of matrings differently. The modified to be deed this change in design and construction, until, after many defents, we brought forth in the flow, until, after many defents, we brought forth in the flow, until, after many defents, we brought forth in the flow, until, after many defents, we brought forth in the flow, until, after many defents, we brought forth in the flow of t

considerable length. In that, Charles B. Elliott fin-ishes his description of the Supreme Court of Minnesour. Among the portraits is that of Judge George B. Young who was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1474, when he was thirty-five years old. The photograph, taken after he became a judge, shows a heardless young man with curly hair. He has the appearance of a lad just past his majority, and Govappearance of a lad just has his majority, and Gov-ernor Davis was criticised for the appointment, which ins, however, been justified by Judge Young's sub-sequent career. Frank W. Hackett has in "The Green Bag" a well-drawn sketch of the late Justice Bradley. William A. Wood's second contribution of "some Mission 'Yaras,' " contains some good stories "some Mission Yarus." contains some good stories and others equally good are scattered through the magnature. The roles proposed by one of the English judges for adoption by the Council of Judges are quoted. They are "That judges shall commence business in the time appealited for the sitting of the court, or at least not more than affect minutes after such time; that a Judge of the Court of Appeals shall not interrupt counsel more than six times in the space of five minutes, other judges not more than three times in the same space of time; that judges when they adjourn is the middle of the day for a quarter of an hour shall return to court at the end of a quarter of an hour shall return to court at the end of a minute of the day for a quarter of an hour, or at least not more than built an hour after that time. The judges shall not skep when on the bench for more than half an hour in the cause of the day; and when two judges are sitting together they shall not both sleep at the same time."

in the passage of a "Short Titles Bill" which gives concise titles to 876 acts passed at various lines within the last 500 years. The limitian titles "Statute of Francis" and "Bill of Rights" are retained. The act under which the Bank Rights" are retained. The act under which the Bank of England obtains its privileges becomes "the Bank of England Act, 1694," instead of the act "for granting to theire Majestles severall Rates upon Tunnage of shipps and Vessels and upon Beere, Ale and other Liquors for secureing certaine Recompenses and Advantages in the said Act mentioned as shall voluntarily advance the sume of Fifteene hundred thousand pounds towards the certring on the Warr against France." A like method has been attempted when important measures have passed the Legislature of this state, so that we have "the Penal Code," the "New-York City Consolidation Act," and the new revision acts described under short and convenient titles. The practice might be extended to the convenience of the legal profession.

One of the firmly established and well-known law firms of this city-that of Abbott Brothers-is broken up this month by the removal of Albert A. Abbott, the unusual circumstance for so successful a lawyer to leave his New-York practice, even for the most thriving leave his New-York practice, even for the most thriving of Western communities. It is comparatively a small proportion of the six or seven thousand New-York lawyers who secure, after long years of struggle and persistent effort, the elientage and standing that have some to this first; and it seems, at first thought, almost like a rash experiment for an attorney nearing middle life to forsake such advantages for the untried vicissitates of legal practice in another and a distant state. But Mr. Abbott makes the change under the most flattering circumstances, both as to his New-York prewell and his Minnesota welcome. The letters which have been sent him by New York Judges and leaders of the bar who learned of his intended departure, are such as no man could receive without especial gratification; while his reputation seems to have sufficiently preceded him to Minnespolis to insure the immediate recognition of his ability and character.

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CAMPING OUT NEAR HOME.

PLACES ON LONG ISLAND WHERE ONE MAY REVEL IN OUTDOOR PREEDOM.

As soon as spring comes men who love an outing egin to long for escape from desks and work. The harm of quiet solitudes reasserts itself and day after day, when the sun shines warm from cloudless skies, and the dreamy haze hangs in a golden circle aroun New-York's horizon, the streets with their noise and dirt, the houses, and the dismal regularity of monotonous working hours, become more and more distasteful to them. Most of these men however, go about their outings in a wrong way. They shut their eyes to the beauties which lie close at hand. They think that they must go far away for what they want. Consequently they have to do so much preparing before they start, they must look ahead so far and go to so much expense, that they are often tired out before they arrive at the end of the journey, where after all they can enjoy only a few weeks of outing at the most.



They have found out, also, that New-York City has been treated generously by nature and that there are around this city by the sea many miles of mendow and shore which lie as untouched by the practical but unromantic march of culture and improvement as they did before the Half Moon's anchors went clanking to the bottom and woke new echoes from the palisades. At many of Long Island's quiet ocean beaches what traffic there is is done sail or our, and steam is still unknown. T The sails which slip along the horizon and disappear again areuse only idle speculation. these places by the sea is that there is a something in the air that makes it simply impossible to work. in the schultz case had week, and in Men so there for a few weeks with paper and pens, of ink marks. For there are more serious things to do. There is the important question of what tackle and balt flight of wildfowl may be sighted on some bright crisp morning, and guns need looking after. But never any work that belongs to town. It is there that the really contemplative man begins

to realize how unimportant and unreal geographical measurements are. Town, according to the map, may be fifteen mies away. It may be in sight from the mast of the yacht. But the real distance to town is thousands of miles. After a day or two of ocean idling, the city becomes a memory. A day or two Then one can get to the really serious business of watching the marine life in the shallows, or noting the heavy flight of some irresponsible and happy sea bird, or better than that, while lying in some shady place, looking to seaward over the miles and miles of grass and marsh, creeks and salt ponds, to do the impossible and actually to think of nothing n the wide world.

Sand's Point on Jamaica Bay is such a place, and the adventurous man who goes to Canarsie, that queer seaside village near New-York, where the smell of boiled crabs and clams mingles with the lusty scent of meadows and salt waves, looking thence across a short, broad arm of Jamaica Bay, may see, half hidden in the marshes which stretch unbroken and peacefully level to the horizon, a cluster of cottages. The bright red roof of the largest one makes a pretty bit of color against the dan and green background. Rocking them a fleet of yachts and rowboats. The cottages are owned by men, most of them from Brooklyn, who are really monarchs of all they survey when they get down there. They cast off all conventionality then, and revel in old clothes and sun nural noses. They are free from the tyrauny of the collar button, and the cuif and the shirtfront are things not to be found. Their nights are cool and peaceful. Their moraing breaks unbersided by rambling carts, tramping foet, or dust and heat. No roofs hide the rising sun; no postmen retaind them of husiness. It is a hand of hariness and dreams this settlement on Sand's Point, and the settlers there enjoy all the delights of camping out, all the pleasures of unrestrained freedom, which any one could enjoy landreds of miles from the city. The largest house in the foreground is owned by charles J. Fitzmauric, of Brooklyn, Ed. Hale, William Harvey and M. Kleinan own the others. This settlement is typical of many which are thus scattered around the shores adjacent to New-York Bay, and it is an encouraging sign that there are more and more every year.

To the enthusiastic art student or artist winter is keen wind's antagonism to having the beauties of the senson transferred to paper or canvas. By putting on extra clothing, the sketcher can protect his body from the cold well enough, aut his hands offer a fine opportunity for the bite of the weather. The trouble here is that every remerly balks the object of remaining in the open air. Ordinary so-called dog-skin gloves are of little service, and if thuch thicker ones are used all delicacy of touch is destroyed. One young man found that a pair of thick wooller stockings combined the maximum of warmth with the minimum of hindrance to his work, but even with

problem in perhaps the best way. He has had a small portable studio constructed. The upper part of it is chiefly of large panes of glass, so he can get an unobstructed view in any direction. The house or sentry-box is just large enough for an easel, a bake and willing of hearing days. Vanillation is or sentry-box is just large enough for an ease, a chair and a little oil heating-stove. Ventilation is provided for and the artist fluds sketching in cold weather a delight. He has his studio moved from place to place and gets all the best effects of the winter sky, air, wood and billisted at his leicarre. His friends suggest that he to into the business of making portable studios for those who love to paint Nature in her garb of snow and frost.

They were speaking of Ego, who has a high opinion of himself. Brown I know some folks think he is semething above the common, but somehow or other I never could take any stock in him.

Fogg-Of course you couldn't. He took the whole of it himself and doesn't mean to part with it.— (Boston Transcript.

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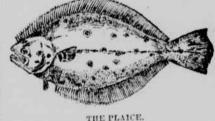
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THE SALT-WATER HOG.

PISHING FOR PLAICE AND SOME EXPERIENCES TO BE EXPECTED.

The plaice, or fluke, as he is called in the bays around New-York City, is the hog of sait water. He will eat anything, and generally swallows the bait completely, with book and all, if he gets time to gorge it. Therefore he is a great favorite among the salt-water anglers who go fishing only occasionally, and who lack the experience necessary for the capture of the true game fish of the ocean. To the angler after weak or blue fish, the plaice is an intolerable nuisance, and fishing for it is interesting chiefly because the fish beomes extremely large, and one always has a fair hance of capturing one weighing from ten to fifteen sounds. In many instances much heavier ones have

The plaice is exactly like the flounder in shape and color, but there the resemblance ends. The flounder is mild and inoffensive, with an extremely small mouth, and feeds only on marine worms and small mollusks. The plaice has a huge pair of jaws, armed with dangerous and numerous teeth, and hunts live prey. the plaice will not distain dead bairs, the salt-water minnow known as killi-fish and the dainty sliverbanded spearing are the most attractive things to this voracious pirate of sait water. The plaice is not a shy fish and the tackie required for his capture need not be fine; as his struggles, though not gamy, are violent and rough, the lines, leaders and hooks must all be stout and strong. This fish is essentially a bottom stout and strong. This fish is essentially a brown feeder, though when fin pursuit of a school of minnows or spearing, which generally instinctively swim on the surface, the plaice will not only come to the top of the water, but will often leap clear of it, in its savage rushes. When it is thus "breaking" at the surface, it will generally be found best to discard bottom fishing and to lish either with a float or with merely a balted hook which is allowed to float down in the tideway.



The bait which is the most killing at all seasons of the year is live bait, the killi-fish being hooked gently the year is need but it is preferable to hooking the through the lips. This is preferable to hooking the minnow through any other part of its body, for when hooked through the lips alone it not only remains alive longer, but also swims in a more natural position. For bottom fishing, the best method is to use a two or three foot leader of treble gut, with either a plain hook or a pearl squid, as may be preferred. five-o to nine-o, according to the size of the fish, either in Spreat, Limerick, or Kinsey, are the best hooks. The leader with the hook attached should be fastened to the line, not more than a foot or so from the sinker.
In still-fishing for plaice, especially when live balt

In still-fishing for plaice, especially when live balt is used, it should be remembered that the general habit of the fish, so far as taking the balt is concerned, is much like that of the pike. Sometimes plaice bite sharply and savagely, but generally they come along slowly and and take the balt so gingerly that many times there is not even a jerk to tell the fisherman that he has a bite. If, when the rod is carefully and slightly raised, a heavy, dead weight is felt at the end of the line, or if a slow pull is felt, it is a sign that the plaice has the balt pull is felt, it is a sign that the place has the bath in his mouth, ready to eject it at the slightest alarm. Now, if slack line and a few minutes are given the fish, he will slowly gorge the balt, turning it around in his mouth first, and then, unless the sharp teeth in his mouth first, and then, unless the samp tests sever the gut, Mr. Platee is a sure prey, if the line can hold him. If the fish does not gorgo the batt, but simply holds it in his mouth, he can be coaxed into swallowing it savarely, if the angler is shifful, by pulling the bait just enough to simulate a struggle to escape. Sometimes, also, the fish will hang to the hook until it reaches the surface, when it will let go with one last savage plunge. It can sometimes be made to seize the bait securely in a case like that if the angler stops recling in the line as soon as he feels the weight of the fish and gives it slowly inch after inch. An angler of experience can tell at once whether a place is merely hanging to the hook, ready to let go at any moment, or whether it is hooked so that it may be recled in without hesitation.

Sometimes, when the fish are sluggish or scarce, still-fishing will not give good results, and drifting for

them will be found better. The same tackle is used in drifting as in still-fishing. The boat, instead of being anchored, however, is allowed to drift slowly being anchored, however, is allowed to drift slowly with the tide, or, if one can impose on a suffering fellow-angler or a small brother, he can row the boat in a course diagonally across the current. The hish generally seize a bait which moves in this way much more sivagely than they take a bait in still-fishing, and they hook themselves in most cases.

The best places for fluke are the edges of channels, those with a clear, sandy or a mussel-lined, muddy bottom being preferred by the fish. But their habits are such that they do not confine themselves to any special condition of bottom or water, as other fish do, for they may be caught almost anywhere in the bays around New-York City. They come with the warm weather near the end of April, though they are generally not plentiful until June or July. They remain till late in October.

Mr. Jay Gould and family, accompanied by Vice-Presidents S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railway, John A. Grunt, of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and others, recently spent two days in the Peccs Valley, of New Mexico. Before leaving, Mr. Gould gave out the New Mexico. Before leaving. Mr. Gould gave out the following statement for the press:

"Atter passing through the Pecos Valley, from the crossing of the Texas and Parific Railway, to Eddy, New Mexico, I am impressed with the wenderful richness of the soil, with the peculiar adaptation of this valley for irrigation, and with its ample supply of water. This will soon become one of the richest valleys in the United States. I am particularly interested in the effect of the dry, pure air on bronchial troubles. Speaking from personal experience, there is no better reston than this for persons thus affected; the effect is immediate and improvement rapid."

Vice-Presidents Clark and Grant were equally enthusiastic in their praise of the valley and of the climate.